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An absorbent tampon comprising:

a mass of absorbent material which has been compressed into a generally cylindrical, self-sustaining form, wherein said tampon has an absorbent capacity as measured by the syngyna test of between about 6 grams and about 9 grams, and wherein said tampon demonstrates a rate of expansion as measured by the expansion under pressure test from time zero until two minutes of at least about 1.25 mm/min.

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An absorbent tampon comprising:

a mass of absorbent material which has been compressed into a generally cylindrical, self-sustaining form, wherein said tampon has an absorbent capacity as measured by the syngyna test of between about 6 grams and about 9 grams, and wherein said tampon demonstrates a rate of expansion as measured by the expansion under pressure test from time zero until seven minutes of at least about 0.58 mm/min.

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Beginning on page 27, after the sentence "This Concludes the test." Found on line 4, please insert the following text:

--Standard Syngyna Test

An unlubricated condom, with tensile strength between 17 Mega Pascals and 30 Mega Pascals is attached to the large end of a glass chamber with a rubber band and pushed through the small end of the chamber using a smooth, finished rod. The condom is pulled through until all slack is removed. The tip of the condom is cut off and the remaining end of the condom is stretched over the end of the tube and secured with a rubber band. A preweighed (to the nearest 0.01 gram) tampon is placed within the condom membrane so that the center of gravity of the tampon is at the center of the camber. An infusion needle (14 guage) is inserted through the septum created by the condom tip until it contacts the end of the tampon. The outer chamber is filled with water pumped from a temperature-controlled waterbath to maintain the average temperature at 27 ± 1 °C. The water returns to the waterbath. Syngyna fluid (10